Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/10/22: CIA-RDP80-00926A002700060032-3 CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY **REPORT** INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. COUNTRY USSR DATE DISTR. DEC 1950 SUBJECT Veterinary Policy, Control and Curriculum NO. OF PAGES PLACE NO. OF ENCLS. ACQUIRED USSR

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1 reducts charces of veterinary medicine are normally branches of another must the converge as the All Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine The Experimental Veterinary Megicine and Zootechny in Kharkov. Veterinary doctors are sent to graduate schools for two or three months every three years to brush up and learn new techniques. The subjects studied would depend upon the line in which the student specialized.

In order to attend schools of veterinary medicine a student had to be a high school graduate. The course was for four or five years, depending on the student's background. Graduates were highly qualified. The curriculum included the following:

physics meteorology chemistry, inorganic and organic analytical chemistry physical chemistry botany zoology comparative anatomy parasitology normal anatomy histology embryology physiology of animals biochemistry genetics

surgical pathology and clinic operative surgery with topographical anatomy special pathology and therapeutics of interior of animals and clinic infectious diseases with epizootology and clinic zoo hygiene historical materialism(Bolshevist philosophy) horse shoeing and diseases of the hoof eye illnesses obstetrics

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exteriorology
political economy
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techniques and economics of agriculture
and practical work
pathology and pathological physiology
microbiology
thermocology with prescriptions and
pharmaceutical techniques

pathological anatomy and histology diagnostics with prognostical clinic and clinic laboratory special zoctechnics
science of milk and practical works
meat technology, slaughtering and
refrigeration
veterinary law
economical planning
estate and public measures concerning veterinarians
insurance of animals
statistics
Ukrainian language
military training

- 3. The military training included basic training and special training in the duties of veterinary doctors in the army. At graduation, veterinary doctors were given a rank of Doctor of 3rd grade, which is the equivalent of major, and is the lowest rank that can be given to a doctor in the Soviet army.
- 4. School for Veterinary feldshers. To attend a school for feldshers, a student had to be a graduate of the ninth grade or be able to pass an examination given by the school. They study the same subjects as in a school of veterinary medicine, only in much less detail and for only two years. Upon graduation they work as aids to doctors in hospitals or as veterinary assistants at surgical points. They are very important in the USSR veterinary system.
- 5. Schools for veterinary sanitarians are special schools adjoining hospitals. Students are nominated by the manager of the Kolkhoz and need no special requirements. They are trained for two or three months and periodically are retrained for one month or so. Graduates are only used for daily control of animals.
- 6. In the province of Dnepropetrovsk in 1940 there were 205 veterinary doctors, 602 feldshers and 930 sanitarians. In 1942 in the same province there were 115 veterinary doctors, 600 feldshers and 765 sanitarians. Although these ratios were typical of all of the USSR, there were a larger number of each per province in Ukrainian SSR than in the provinces of other republics. There were 25 provinces in Ukrainian SSR.
- 7. Veterinary personnel were compelled to go to the area in which they were needed the most, providing sufficient volunteers were not available. Veterinary districts were more or less in keeping with administrative districts. The number of veterinary personnel required was based on the number of animals in the district. Normally there would be two, three or four stations per district, with each station serving several Kolkhozes. The system looked excellent on paper and would have worked very satisfactorily except for the fact that the peasants did not care for their animals properly. Veterinary doctors were forbidden to have any private practice. They were often transferred from one district to another quite rapidly, depending on how quickly they became familiar with the people they served. The best way to stay in one place was to associate with no one in the district. Those who were in most disfavor were sent to districts in Asiatic USSR.
- The Soviets had an agreement with all bordering countries that allowed Soviet personnel to enter 75 kilometers into the countries to inoculate livestock. Due to differences with Turkey, this agreement was not carried out on the Turkish border; but it was with Iran, Afghanistan, Outer Mongolia, Manchuria and part of Sinkiang.

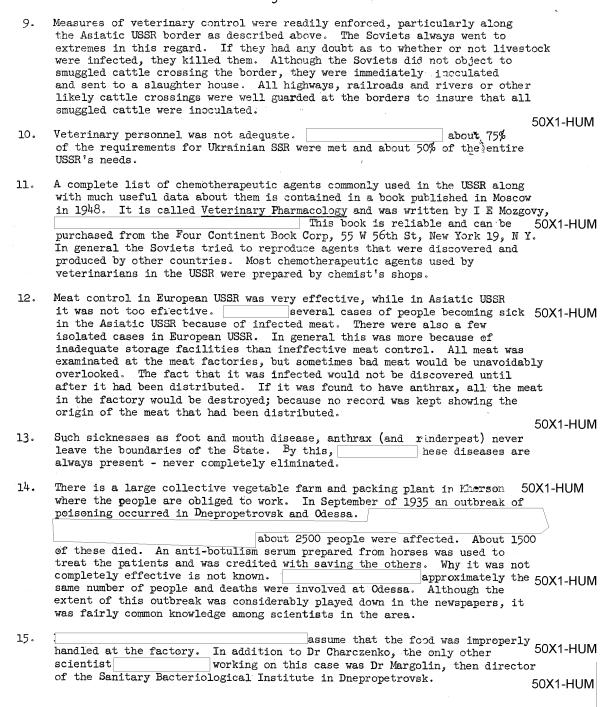
 about the portion of the border from 50X1-HUM Kirgiz SSR to East Kazakhstan. In spite of these precautions a plague would sometimes spread. Many veterinarians volunteered to be sent to those districts bordering Afghanistan and Outer Mongolia, particularly Tannu Tuva, because they could cross the borders and their living conditions were better.

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